

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

OUR DOUBLE PAPER.

In issuing to our readers to-day a folio of eight pages, instead of the usual four, we make up to them in quantity for our omission of a paper on Tuesday last, and give them at the same time a sample of what it is in our power to do at any time that an exigency shall occur to justify in our mind the additional expense of one hundred per cent. on the cost of each day's issue. During the recess of Congress, occasions demanding such an exertion will, we suppose, rarely present themselves. But, during the sittings of Congress, we may expect to be under the necessity of recurring more frequently to this expedient.

It will always be our aim not to be outdone in our exertions, either to serve the Public or to give to each of our subscribers the full worth of his contribution to the support of this establishment.

The Letter of our valued London Correspondent, which will be found on the page preceding this, affords so much information of interest, and such an array of statistics to be relied upon, and affording material for thought, that our readers will, we have no doubt, gladly receive it in lieu of any Editorial article of our own of the same length, had we the least temptation to inflict such a thing upon them.

But the truth is, that at this moment every thing in regard to the absorbing topic, the Mexican War, is in such a state of suspense and uncertainty, and the event of all that is uncertain is so doubtful, and that doubt is so full of anxiety and apprehension for our countrymen now exposed to the double danger of disease and of battle, that we have no heart just now to pursue the discussion of the whys and the wherefores of the past policy of our Government, or to speculate on the probabilities or the necessities of the future.

From this state of suspense and anxiety we shall be relieved, in a few days, by news which, let us hope, will be auspicious of a happier state of things. But, whether so or otherwise, we reserve, until after the event be known, any further commentary upon the subject.

THE MISSION OF MR. TRIST.

There has very naturally—considering the mystery which has been affected concerning it—been much speculation on the part of our contemporaries and their correspondents in regard to the mission of Mr. Trist to Mexico. The particular object of that mission, and the character and extent of the powers conferred on Mr. Trist, are contradictorily represented, even by those supposed to be best acquainted with the purposes of the Administration. Nor is the actual ground of a controversy, if not direct collision of authority, between that gentleman and Major General Scott, Commanding the Army, much more distinctly known or surmised.

One account represents Mr. Trist as being clothed with authority to control the conduct of the Campaign, under the distinguished veteran who commands. This can hardly be true, in any sense. Gen. Scott, in the field, is undoubtedly subject to the orders of the President of the United States; but he cannot be subjected to the orders of any person of inferior authority, whether Military or Civil. The President cannot delegate to the Chief Clerk of the Department of State the power to direct the operations of a Military Commander placed in the field by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. To suppose, indeed, that to this subordinate officer in the Government a discretionary power has been confided to direct the operations of the Army in the field, is to suppose that the President has thought it necessary to establish a *surveillance* over the Commander of the Army; a supposition derogatory equally to the President and to the General.

It is formally suggested, however, by a writer in the Boston Post, that Mr. Trist has been clothed with a Diplomatic Commission, of some sort, under the following appropriation contained in the Civil Appropriation act, passed at the close of the late session of Congress:

"Fifty thousand dollars for the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, with a view to the termination of hostilities, in the event that the Government of that Republic shall consent to enter upon negotiation."

The term "consent" is said to authorize the proposition of negotiation by the United States; and Mr. Trist is said to be deputed to the Headquarters of our Army to make this proposition. We hardly think that this would be carrying out the purpose of the appropriation. Negotiation implies the exercise of free will by both parties. Such negotiation cannot be carried on at the point of the bayonet. There must first be a suspension of arms; which can only be arranged, as it appears to us, between the Commanders of the armies of the two belligerents. After such suspension, Diplomatic Agents intervene; but it would seem strangely distasteful either of the abilities or the disposition of Gen. Scott, if, in so critical an emergency, the interposition of Mr. Trist as negotiator on our part were intended. We do not indeed see how, under the act of Congress above cited, any diplomatic appointment could be made by the President until "the event" which it contemplates—that is to say, the consent of Mexico to enter upon negotiation—shall have occurred.

No such event has occurred, so far as the Public is informed. The case, therefore, would seem not to have arisen in which that appropriation could take effect.

We shall heartily rejoice, however, to find that all the proceedings of the Executive in the premises have been lawful, as well as judicious, and most thankful for the news, come when it may, of a suspension of hostilities, by whomsoever brought about.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Attorney General CLIFFORD, returned to this city on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Secretary BUCHANAN has returned since. All the members of the Cabinet are, it is believed, now at their posts.

BOSTON RAILROAD.—The Traveller says there were probably twenty thousand persons who left Boston on Monday night after the fireworks in the railroad trains. So carefully and discreetly were these crowded trains managed, however, that, as far as we have been able to learn, not an accident occurred which may be considered as incident to these extraordinary arrangements.

HENRY CLAY.

As time passes on (eloquently and justly remarks the New Orleans "National") the people look to Mr. CLAY with increased affection. The feelings of the nation are yet to be wrought up to a higher pitch of intensity at the name of the Sage of Ashland than it has ever yet experienced. In permitting his defeat for President, they dimmed not the lustre of his fame; but they did an injustice to themselves and to their country which will be felt by generations yet unborn. The time will come when Mr. CLAY will be of history. His name then will stand out from among his contemporaries as does the Alps from among the surrounding mountains. Thousands of the gallant Whigs who supported him will sleep in the patriot's grave, but there will be living gray-haired patriarchs, who are now known as the "Young Whigs of '44;" they will sit by the hearstone and refer to those stirring times, and they will be honored and loved, because they were the friends of Mr. CLAY, and stood by his side in the memorable and, as will then be considered, the singular contest in which he met his defeat. It is a legacy of love of country to leave behind them, possessed by all who can be referred to in the future as the political friends of HENRY CLAY.

An Answer to the Question, "What harm this War has done to us?"

Col. WM. B. CAMPBELL's first regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men on their march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of this gallant regiment returned with their Colonel to their homes.

Col. WM. T. HASKELL's 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,040 on their march to Mexico. Only 360 of these gallant men, rank and file, returned with Col. Haskell to their homes and friends—their wives and children—their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends.

The rest of them—thirteen hundred and thirty—sickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land, from their native homes, without coffins and winding sheets, or headstones to tell who they are or where they are. Poor fellows! mournful and vacant are many loved homes and firesides; but the sleeping dead know it not. They repose beneath the burning sands of an inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown together; and there they must rest in quiet till the last loud trumpet calls the nations of the earth to stand before the God of Armies!

(Jonesborough Whig.)

The Richmond Enquirer seems to be rendered so unhappy by a mistake of its own making, that, out of mere kindness, we will, as far as we can, relieve it from its apparent distress. The source of this distress is in the following supposed fact, as stated in its paper of the day before yesterday:

"The National Intelligencer has not yet published Gen. Taylor's Letter, (to the Ohio Signal,) nor made the slightest allusion to it."

The same statement was made by the Enquirer some days ago, but was not then thought to require any notice. Upon this repetition of it, however, it is perhaps due to the Enquirer to state that its fact is not a fact. The Letter referred to was published entire, and rather conspicuously, in the National Intelligencer of Thursday, July 1—the earliest practicable moment after it reached us.

Mr. WINTHROP.—We learn from the papers by the Caledonia (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) that our Representative in Congress, the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, after having spent two or three weeks in London, had arrived in Paris. While in the former city he was presented to the Queen, at her levee, and was also at her birth-night ball, and subsequently at the drawing room at Buckingham Palace. From Galignani's Paris Messenger we learn that on the 9th he was presented by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the King and Queen of France at Neuilly.

The London Times contains a letter from its Mexican correspondent, dated at the capital, April 30. The writer recounts briefly the events that had occurred up to the date of his letter, when the advanced guard of the American army was eight leagues beyond Perote. Puebla, the second city in Mexico, he said, could then be taken whenever Gen. Scott should choose, for the people had begun to find out, notwithstanding their city had been styled the unconquered, that the present war was altogether different from any in which they had before been engaged.

"At this awful crisis of the national affairs," says the writer, "Congress acts with its usual absurdity. They have given the Executive unlimited authority to carry on the war, but strictly deprived it of the power of making peace. It has been also decreed that, if this city should be taken by the Americans, the Government may establish itself elsewhere, and that Congress shall be represented by a committee in attendance on the wandering Executive. In the same vein, the Governor of the city (Trigueros) has published a proclamation, in which he reminds the populace that they are descendants of the Aztecs, and that their highest pleasure should be to present to their wives and children the bloody hands which have torn out the entrails of a Yankee! These documents serve to amuse the loungers at the corners of the streets, but fail to excite any spirit of resistance amongst the people. The lower orders listen with apathetic indifference, and in the houses of the higher preparations for a retreat to their distant estates are already observable. Ancient coaches are being driven forth from their hiding places, and the ponderous accumulation of luggage with which a Mexican family travels may be seen piled in their courtyards, ready for immediate departure. Various schemes have been suggested for the defence of this city, but all impracticable, and it is evident that no resistance will be offered."

HON. GEORGE ASHmun—than whom a truer Representative of her high character Massachusetts has seldom, if ever, sent to Congress—last session introduced into the House the following resolution, which he supported with an able speech:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House if any officer or agent of the United States was sent by him, or by his direction, to Havana, to advise, procure, or in any way to promote the return of Santa Anna into Mexico; or whether any person visited Washington city, and conferred with the President or any officer of the Government upon the subject of said return of Santa Anna; and if so, who was the officer or agent, what were his instructions, and when was he sent on such mission; or who was the person that visited Washington city and thus conferred with the President or any other officer of the Government, and what was decided upon at such conference. Also, that he inform the House by what means and through what channel Santa Anna was informed that an order was issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, directing said commander not to obstruct Santa Anna's return to Mexico; and that he also transmit to this House copies of any letters, communications, or papers of any kind in the Executive Department of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of Santa Anna's return to Mexico."

This resolution, containing nothing offensive to the President, but, on the contrary, affording him a fair opportunity of exculpating himself from imputed misconduct in the premises, was rejected by an almost exclusive party vote; but three Locofocos, who preferred their country's honor to their party's biases, voting for it.

The Locofocos have never dared deny that it was by the procurement of Mr. Polk that Santa Anna returned to Mexico. Some even—and his organ among the rest—have undertaken to justify and applaud his course. From what secret motive, then, did the Locofoco majority of the House refuse to gratify the natural curiosity of the country? "Aid and comfort was" furnished to the enemy, and, on his own confession, by the President of the United States: why not let it be understood by the country upon what ground it was furnished?

(New York Tribune.)

LATER FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF JULY 2.

We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the capital to and of the 12th ultimo, dates three days later than any previously received. We make from them a series of extracts which are given below. We find in them no evidences of that formidable, fearful opposition to the advance of Gen. Scott, the apprehensions of which, for the last day or two, so alarmed the nerves of some of the more sensitive of our contemporaries. The same unsettled, indecisive, neutralizing policy seems to prevail at the capital which has so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We hear nothing of those thirty thousand of an army, which, with a valor equalled only by that evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and down an eminence, were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at Puebla.

Santa Anna, it seems, however ambitious he may be to play the dictator, is rather shy in proclaiming his preferences. He appears to think that, as he can get along without minus half his "understanding," he can keep the Government moving through resting on a fraction of a Ministry.

THE WAR.—The files before us contain full reviews of the opinions of the different newspapers throughout the country, which number about twenty, and with but one single exception (in Durango) they are fully in favor of the war.

THE DICTATORSHIP.—El Monitor Republicano of the 12th ultimo contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself, Dictator. Indeed, the Monitor ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the capital is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and the enemies of the country.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.—The Monitor asserts that the new Cabinet is not to be entirely formed of Puras, (Democrats,) as stated in some of the journals, and that the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. Santa Anna thinks that without a full Ministry—with the Ministers of War and Finance, together with the clerks in the Bureau of Foreign Relations—he will be able, for the time being, to carry on the Government.

In an article published in the same paper of the 10th, we find the following paragraph:

"There is no doubt that the majority of the nation is in favor of carrying on the war, and we are consequently convinced that it is impossible to enter into any arrangement for peace: were it to be concluded it would prove fatal to the nation of Mexico. The defenders of the nation are, therefore, encouraged with brilliant hopes of final success, as it is undoubted that the position in which the United States finds itself must, in the end, secure us triumphant success, notwithstanding our former disasters. All of us who sincerely wish the continuation of the war look upon an equivocal peace as dangerous, and all overtures of peace a perilous means to secure it; for this reason we are opposed to any change in the policy which may give it a pacific appearance."

CONGRESS.—Congress met at the capital at last on the 10th, and the proposition of declaring a recess was lost by one vote.

El Republicano of the 12th, in a leader of great length, recommends that the forces which are intended to defend the capital should be well and properly instructed and drilled, as they have plenty of time before the American army arrives there.

Being chiefly recruits, the Generals commanding them, he says, should take great pains in their drill. The editor says that the chieftains should bear in mind that that is to be their last effort, and consequently no exertion to have it successful should be spared.

THE PEACE PARTY.—El Razadoro, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only because it is convinced that the Government would not or could not carry on the war; but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation, and praises him very much, saying that he is the only man in the country who can keep alive the war spirit.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Legislature of Aguascalientes had given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oajaca says that Santa Anna has been unanimously nominated President by the Legislature of that State.

GEN. VALENCIA.—Gen. Valencia had reported having arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 5th June, where he took immediate command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post.

GEN. BUSTAMANTE.—Gen. Bustamante was at Tlaxiaco on the 5th, where he was to begin immediately to raise forces from the State of Guanajuato. It was thought that Gen. Almonte had issued an order by which Bustamante would be obliged to go as far as Salinas, in order to take command of the forces there, which, according to El Monitor, are none.

CANALIZO PARDED.—It seems from what we see in the Monitor of the 11th, that Santa Anna and Canalizo had "made friends" once more, and, consequently, the examination of the latter for his conduct at Cerro Gordo was dropped. Although it was reported that he had been appointed Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, he was to be employed in the defence of the capital.

MORE GUERRILLAS.—El Estandarte de los Chiricatos, published at San Luis Potosi, says that a large body of guerrillas has been organized at Boca, about twelve leagues from San Luis, and that they were all well armed and equipped.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE INTERCEPTED.—Gen. Alvarez sent an express from America, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the possession of a courier going from the capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters, in order that they should be opened and read, to show whether or not they contained any information of which the Americans could avail themselves.

GEN. SCOTT'S MARCH TO THE CAPITAL.—El Republicano of the 11th has accounts from Puebla, in which it is stated that the American forces would not move towards the capital before six weeks, (from the 10th June), as they were awaiting reinforcements and heavy artillery from Vera Cruz. El Monitor of the same date publishes a letter in which the writer states that he has been informed that the whole force will move towards the capital in all from the 15th to the 20th, as they had resolved and were determined to spend and celebrate the 4th of July at the capital.

ASSISTANCE SOLICITED FROM GEN. SCOTT.—A letter received at the capital on the 10th, from Tlaxcala, says that the inhabitants of that place had addressed a petition to General Scott, asking protection of him, as a chief of guerrillas, Porfirio, was constantly annoying them. The Monitor says that it seems the Tlascaltecos wish to imitate their predecessors during the time when the Spaniards went to conquer them.

ATTACK ON GEN. SCOTT.—A correspondent from Puebla writes on the 7th to a friend in the capital that the American forces are scarcely 6,000 men; and, as Gen. Scott could not leave that place for some time, it would be good policy to have the Mexican forces marched to Puebla and there attack the Americans, who were not prepared for an effective defence.

A letter from Tlaxcala, of 31st May, says that the inhabitants are so much frightened there, that, as soon as they saw a vessel approaching the port, they packed up their beds and ran to the woods, where they remained until they were assured that there was no danger in the town.

(The Southern Mail having failed last night, we are indebted for the above to the Baltimore Sun, which received it by express, in advance of the mail.)

OLD AND NEW COURTS IN NEW YORK.

THE OLD SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice Beardsley and Justices Whitelaw and McKim are busily engaged at Utica in dispatching the work left in the hands of the old Supreme Court.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT (now in session at the Capitol in Albany) were engaged on Wednesday, during the forenoon, in debating several propositions relative to the terms of Court, but they adjourned for the day before final action was had.

SHOCKING DEATH.—The Bangor Whig says that, on Monday last, Mr. Benjamin Cochran, of Dover, in Piscataquis county, (Maine), was killed by a bull. He had recently purchased a fine blooded bull for the improvement of the breed of cattle in that vicinity, and left his house at nine o'clock in the morning. In about two hours afterward, one of his neighbors, in passing, found Mr. Cochran prostrated in the barnyard inhuman. He soon ceased to breathe. The bull had gored him in a shocking manner.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Troy Daily Post publishes the following letter from General TAYLOR, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburg, New York:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, May 29, 1847.

DEAR SIR, It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 1st instant, and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet more so of my high appreciation of the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principal tenor of your letter; but I am burdened with official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in few lines.

The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war. But I am not insensible to the persuasion that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them. If still as a soldier, I am satisfied. If, as a higher and more responsible officer, I desire not to oppose the manifest will of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and national good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that, by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hopes of private retirement and tranquility, when peace shall return.

Please accept, with this my brief reply, the warm appreciation and high consideration of yours, most sincerely, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. General U.S. Army.

WHIG NOMINATION IN GEORGIA.

Gen. DUNCAN L. CLINCH has been nominated by the Whigs of Georgia as their candidate for the office of Governor of that State. This excellent nomination was made by a Whig State Convention, which met at Milledgeville on the 1st instant. We cannot doubt that it will be ratified by the votes of a majority of the people of Georgia when the time shall arrive for them to express their opinion upon it.

During its session the Convention adopted resolutions in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, and returning thanks to the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN for his course in the Senate of the United States.

IMPIOUS PRESUMPTION.—The York Gazette of last week contained in its columns a letter written, says the editor, by "one of the purest and best men and most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania," in the course of which occurred the following passage respecting the war, printed in capital letters, just as we copy it:

"You think the war a 'horrid butchery.' I think it the glorious execution of one country's glorious mission, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, TO CIVILIZE AND CHRISTIANIZE, AND RAISE UP FROM ANARCHY AND DEGRADATION A MORE INDEPENDENT, INDOLENT, WICKED, AND UNHAPPY PEOPLE! It is the will of God that the afflictions of this people shall be speedily terminated—the wicked to be cut off—the well-disposed to be regenerated and protected."

Who made known to this writer the Divine counsel? Who communicated to him "the will of God?" Have we prophets in these days, and is Saul also among them? Are the other pleas for this "horrid butchery" to be abandoned, and are we now to take the ground that we are the commissioned agents to execute the decrees of the Almighty, and, by a baptism of fire, wounds, and death, to manifest his gospel of peace on earth and good will to man? "The ignorant, wicked, indolent, and unhappy" Mexicans? Is this Christianity, or is it not rather the spirit of Mohammedanism which propagated the religion of its false prophet at the point of the scimitar?—York Republican.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.

Extract of a Letter, dated

U. S. SHIP PERLE, Off Cape St. Lucas, Gulf of California, May 13, 1847.

Most unexpectedly we have met the ship of war Cyane, who inform us that they can forward letters home. We have, however, but a moment to write.

On the 20th of April we arrived at San Francisco, in 29 days from Callao, where we found our convoy all arrived, and discharging Government stores, and were ready to leave for Canton the last of April. Not finding the Commodore or any of the squadron, we sailed next for Monterey, where we arrived in thirty-six hours—distance about one hundred miles.

Here we found Commodore Biddle in the flag-ship Columbus, with the Warren, Erie, and storeship Lexington. The Independence, Commodore Shubrick, sailed for Mazatlan a week before we arrived. We brought down despatches for the Commodore, fortunately having waited at Callao the arrival of the Panama steamer.

We left Monterey on the 2d instant, and are bound to Callao, where we expect to remain eight or ten days, and then return to Monterey with money and despatches.

We have heard of the capture of Vera Cruz, and of the march of Gen. Scott towards Mexico.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS.

The news by the Caledonia has produced an effect upon the prices of flour, grain, and provisions in general, that must be gratifying to consumers. Flour went down a dollar, and is now selling at from \$6 to \$6.12, with every indication of a still further decline. This is as we have more than once predicted, and we prophesy that flour will be bought this fall as cheap as has been known for many years. Europe seems to have recovered from blight and short crops, and has in prospect one of the best harvests ever known. The weather, through Britain, Germany, France, Egypt, and Russia, continues most favorable, and the grain fields are pouring in a rich supply, choking back the speculation which had saddled famine and was riding it at a golden pace. The deltas of Egypt are described by all accounts as promising unprecedented supplies. Hungary, Wallachia, and other sections of Germany are equally fruitful, while France and Great Britain groan with abundance. The state of our own harvest has had its effect on the market. It is impossible even for speculators to cheat Nature's testimony, which from every part of the Union cheers the poor man with promises of plenty. The honest farmer has been reaping a rich reward of high prices for the year past, and will be well paid for the year to come, but he cannot wish security and high prices when so many must suffer; he is not so selfish as that, nor money loving, however much a class of Vandals may prey upon the calamities of the people. We rejoice in common with thousands that the crisis of starvation is over, and that millions on both continents can breathe freer, in hopes of a livelihood obtained by Providence for all.—N. Y. Sun.

TOWN MEETING.—One of the largest town meetings that we ever remember to have seen congregated in the Town-hall of Hagerstown, (Maryland,) assembled there on Saturday afternoon last, pursuant to previous notice, to deliberate upon the Calicut outbreak which resulted in the death of one of our most valuable citizens. Gen. Otho H. Williams presided, and a preamble and a series of resolutions were offered by Jos. I. Merick, Esq., and adopted with great unanimity by the meeting.—Hagerstown Herald.

THOMAS PERLES, Esq., who died in the city of New York on Wednesday last, was for many years a prominent public-spirited citizen, and an enterprising and successful merchant of that city. He was a native of Connecticut; born in 1784, went to New York about 1810 or 1812, and established the well-known mercantile house of Howard & Phelps; was an ardent advocate of free trade doctrines, and, with Mr. S. Allen and others, exerted himself in 1836-'37 to exchange special charters for the system of free-banking. One of Mr. PERLES' daughters espoused STEPHEN T. MASON, the first Governor of the State of Michigan, since deceased; and he has left a large family circle and numerous friends and relatives, who will deeply lament their loss.

LIEUT. COL. HUNT.—We understand that this gallant officer, who has served here so long and so faithfully as Deputy Quartermaster General, has been relieved and ordered to Washington. He will be succeeded here by Major D. D. TOMPKINS. The very arduous nature of the duties discharged by Col. Hunt should entitle him to the thanks of the country.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The French steamship Union, Captain HERBERT, from Cherbourg July 23d, arrived at New York on Thursday evening. She brought over 139 passengers. A telegraphic despatch gives the following sketch of her news:

Emile de Girardin, editor of the Presse, was arrested for libel, in insinuating the sales of titles to the peerage, and was bound over to appear for trial on the 23d June.

The Chamber of Deputies have extended to the 1st of February the law permitting the free importation of food into France.

From Portugal we have accounts of the arrangements entered into between the Junta and the British Commander, guaranteeing a liberal government to the Portuguese nation. The Junta, deprived of the chief of its squadron and of its best troops, finally consented to accept the armistice and the four articles of the treaty proposed by Col. Wilde, on condition that a Ministry should be formed which should be a guaranty against despotism and acts of cruelty. A Ministry, having at its head the Count Lavieade, was considered the best to satisfy this demand. The English Consul has ordered that the blockade should be enforced with less vigor.

The harvests in France promise an abundant yield.

The French and American Company's steamer Philadelphia was at Cherbourg, to take her place in the line as the next regular packet.

FIRST TRIP OF THE WASHINGTON.

FROM THE "UNION."

LONDON, JUNE 16, 1847.

We left New York in the Washington (the first U. S. mail steamer for Europe) at 4 o'clock P. M., and were compelled to remain two hours at Sandy Hook for the tide to rise before we could cross the bar.

We then drew twenty-one feet of water; and when we reached Southampton were drawing but sixteen feet six inches, having lost in the fourteen days out, near 700 tons of coal. We came to anchor at 1 o'clock yesterday and found the Britannia, which sailed from Boston the same day, had arrived at Liverpool thirty-six hours before us. The day previous to our arrival the Washington became very crank, and when she crosses the Atlantic on the next trip will take from two to three hundred tons of coal more on board than when she left New York, which will make her safe and slow. This mode of sailing has been built too sharp and one deck too high, which vessel must be taken off or she cannot be what the Government requires in a mail steamer.

Razee her and she will cross in from one to two days less time than the Liverpool boats. It is unfortunate that the two first steamers of the national competition are a failure, but it is so; and from the time when the floors were laid, those who knew pointed to the result as a foregone conclusion. The Washington was built on the model of a sailing ship, to turn to windward, when she should have been built as a Baltimore flat-ship, and not draw for sea over eighteen feet. With her breadth of beam she should have six or seven feet less hold; if her depth of hold is required, then she should be from eight to ten feet more beam.

We had fine weather engaged in the contest with noble England; but the Generals have come forward with noble liberality, and if the Washington and Lafayette cannot far distance their competitors, then others shall. The same ship-builders and steam-engine makers who completed the Washington, if left to themselves, furnish us with all that we require.

Every comfort and luxury was enjoyed by the passengers in the Washington from New York, and with Capt. Hewitt all may feel secure in crossing the ocean. His provisions placed one hundred and fifty tons of pig iron in the ship, without which our situation would have been very unpleasant. It is a great novelty to build a steamer so sharp as to require ballasting, and to draw too much water to pass out of our noble New York harbor at all times. It is, however, so; and can only be altered by razeing the two vessels now built. We had fine weather engaged in the contest with noble England; but the Generals have come forward with noble liberality, and if the Washington and Lafayette cannot far distance their competitors, then others shall. The same ship-builders and steam-engine makers who completed the Washington, if left to themselves, furnish us with all that we require.

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FROM MONTEREY.

We conversed with a gentleman yesterday, who left Monterey on the 11th ultimo. He brings not a word of news. Order reigned in Monterey and Saltillo. When Gen. Taylor would march to San Luis Potosi, or whether or not he would ever go there, were secrets to every one in those parts but himself. It is doubtful if his mind is yet made up, or if his orders are definite on the subject. A respectable Mexican had arrived at Monterey from Linares on the 11th. He stated positively that he had seen a letter from Gen. Urea to the commandant of the place, ordering him to have all the forces under his command in readiness by the 20th, as he (Urea) intended to be there about that time, when he would recommence his predatory warfare on Americans passing from Camargo to Monterey and Saltillo. All this may be true, but it is just as likely not to be.—N. O. Delta.

A Norwegian newspaper is to be established in the town of Norway, Racine county, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Sentinel, in making the announcement, says:

"The Norwegian settlements in the West are already numerous and growing rapidly. There are now in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa twenty such settlements, and sixteen of them within the limits of this Territory. They embrace a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand frugal, industrious, honest, law-loving, and law-abiding citizens. The principal settlement is on the Koshkonong prairie, where there are nearly a thousand Norwegian families."